THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER,

RICHMOND ENQUIRER. MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1850.

ford Convention," "has been in progress for twelve months," and the Whig "had suspicions in the beginning"-still it appealed to its own friends in the Legislature, to a man, to ing, to wit:

Gentlemen conspirators: In the hope of advancing your

sheels back into the support of the Nashville Convention. It quotes the Virginia resolution defining the objects and limiting the powers of the delegates to the Convention from Virginis, the very resolution we ourselves cited in our strictures of Friday on the Whig, and says:

ention which did not receive the countenance either of the

Whigs or of the Democrats in the Virginia Legislature, as is made manifest by the resolution copied above.
He are still willing to go into a Convention for the purposes coved in that resolution-to adopt the most effective means for self-defence-to arrest Northern aggression and preserve such measures as will promote Southern prosperity and in-dependence, whether we be united or divided. If a South-en Covention will aid in these objects, we are for it—if it

Commenting first on its last passages, we call attention t the marked contrast between the Whig's language of Saturmy and that of Tuesday-in the one case endorsing th Nashville Convention as proposed by Virginia, and in the measonable," as "another Hartford Convention."

A few words, now, on the first part of the above extract, We have said nothing at any time that would admit an infeeare of the least advocacy of Mr. Calhoun's hint or suggestook occasion, not only to express our dissent from it, but fend the Constitution, and the rights of the South, and there express our thanks to Gen. Foote for having presented by preserve the Union.—[Augusta (Ga.) Republic, (Whig. un, and him alone, as responsible for the suggesion. Of Mr. Foote's exposition of the attitude of the South Whiz is now satisfied. It was that paper's own prurient "right themselves. It even declares:
"There need be no effort to subdue the rebellious—tae o any scheme, which she had not sanctioned.

Such has been our constant position; how different has teen the Whig's! That paper seems now inclined to veer back towards a proper stand on this question-(can this be the very where, and appoint delegates to the Nashville Conven-call for the reckoning. [Savannah (Ga.) Republican, (Whig.)

uce on record here the following extraordinary article from a "Southern President," but must rely on her own firmse and courage. Mr. Beale, we are satisfied, must frown tate as to his reckless malice and anti-Virginia recreancy. to be abused in such a manner by such a paper, is the best toof that we have not failed in our duty on the present oc-

NDEFENSIBLE IMPERTINENCE.—THE FOUR-TEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

writing our notice of Col. Beale's circular, we reand blitter assault upon that address and its author.-In the discharge of that duty he sees proper to conmand to himself. He has done so, frankly and manfully.

what cause of complaint, think you, good reader, in this ordinary proceeding? None—say you? Not like the savans of the Enquirer, if we may credit the hey have raised over this modest and patriotic produc-

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY,

BY WELIAM F. & THOMAS RITCHIE, JR.

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In the base and monstrous insinuation that our representative has been actuated by impure motives and prompted by advocating the doctrine that new slave States must be formed out of the territory now claimed by Texas, and, in standard accusing the doctrines.

In the base and monstrous insinuation that our representative has been actuated by impure motives and prompted by advocating the doctrine that new slave States must be counsel "allen to his own State," to consult his constituents, our readers will discover the shallow reasoning with which the Enquirer strives to enforce its despotic denunciation.—

Statis for each continuance 50 cents.

Sents for each continuance 50 cents.

Sents for each continuance in the back of the interest of the states published. They made writing is unknown to us, must be authenticated by the party hand writing is unknown to us, must be authenticated by the larger, master in the neighborhood, or they will in no maching of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no maching of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no maching of the Postmaster, that has been taken to prevent therefore the published. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent the representatives and his constituents; it belongs to them exclusively, and we opine they possess both the requisite capacity and the proper discretion to adjust the doctrine that our representatives and prompted by advocating the doctrine that our representatives and prompted by advocating the doctrine that new slave States must be two states of the territory now claimed by Texas, and, in find the proper described by advocating the doctrine that our representatives and prompted by advocating the doctrine that our representatives and prompted by Texas, and, in find the proper described by advocating the doctrine that our representatives and prompted by advocating the doctrine that our time the treatment of the territory now claimed by Texas, and, in find the proper described by advocating the doctrine that our time th of the Enquirer to any cause he may espouse, in order to stand acquitted before this district, for we have learned to stand acquired before this district, for we have learned to know that such sanction follows only measures that are designed to crush and oppress our interests. In the positions cause they cover up and conceal to completely their real do assumed by him, in his letter, he will be sustained triumphant-

The Whig seems to have lost its reason on this subject, and blindy to beat the air with its wooden lathe. Every step it takes involves it in new inconsistency. At one time it threatens to go as far as the inthest, even to disunion, in vindication of the equal rights and privileges of the South—and it appeals to "every member of the Legislature" to sanction strong repolutions, providing for the meeting of the Nashville Convention. Anon, a change comes over it, Mr. Calhoun makes vention. Anon, a change comes over it, Mr. Calhoun makes and proposes a suggestion on his own responsibili-Here we might dismiss the matter, being well grounded in rention. Anon, a change comes over it, air. Cambul masses a speech and proposes a suggestion on his own responsibility alone; the Whig shuffs treason in a movement which it once cordially commended to the South, and unblushingly denounces all who are in any way connected with the sending denounces all who are in any way connected with the sending of things at home and mindful only of the maxim—"When contains a light propose of the sending of things at home and mindful only of the maxim—"When contains a light propose of the sending of things at home and mindful only of the maxim—"When contains a light propose of the sending of things at home and mindful only of the maxim—"When contains a light propose of the sending of things at home and mindful only of the maxim—"When the people of this State believe, that if Democrats refused to vote for Whigs for high and lucrative offices, this refusal is rank and reckless proscription. The only way the Democratic participants are in any way connected with the sending of things at home and mindful only of the maxim—"When the people of this State believe, that if Democrats refused to vote for Whigs for high and lucrative offices, this refusal is rank and reckless proscription. The only way the Democratic participants are the people of this State believe, that if Democrats refused to vote for Whigs for high and lucrative offices, this refusal is the people of this State believe, that if Democrats refused to vote for Whigs for high and lucrative offices, this refusal is the people of this State believe, that if Democrats refused to vote for Whigs for high and lucrative offices, this refused to vote for Whigs for high and lucrative offices, this refused to vote for Whigs for high and lucrative offices, the vote for Whigs for high and lucrative offices, the vote for Whigs for high and lucrative offices, the vote for Whigs for high and lucrative offices, the vote for which are the people of this State believe, that if Democrate refused to the vote for which are the people of this desgues, to Nashville, as "plotters of treason" and virtual functions." It said "If they (the people) wish to dissolve the faint, let them say so, and then let them send delegates to Nashville to carry out the views of Mr. Calhoun."—
The Whig further said that this "plot," this "another Hartford Convention," "has been in progress for twelve months," around the proper designed for Convention," "has been in progress for twelve months," around the sending of things at home and mindful only of the maxim—"When them have been induced to lend their weight to projects which are discounted among those who are thus represented. Hence a considerable Western influence in favor of the aboutingble to carry out the views of Mr. Calhoun."—
The Whig further said that this "plot," this "another Hartford Convention," "has been in progress for twelve months," and the proper deigned are sponse to these fanatical overtures, we can fancy that her against him and beat him; upon this the universal Whig against him and beat him; upon this the universal Whig are the said and mindful only of the maxim—"When them have been in just to take up Haigs and elect than over Democrats to office. This is precisely the amount of their allegations.—

If they (the people) wish to dissolve the function is to take up Haigs and elect than over Democrats to office. This is precisely the amount of their allegations are office. This is precisely the amount of their allegations are office. This is precisely the amount of their allegations.—

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If they (the people) wish to dissolve the function is to take up Haigs and elect than office. This is precisely the amount of their allegations.—

If they (the people) wish to dissolve the functio reply would be somewhat in the style and sentiment follow- press raise the howl of "Hark from the tombs a doleful

decidence of the wing party in this, rises to a water for said "Hartford Convention." Following the Whig's active, most of them did so—and, straightway, the Whig holds them up to public contempt as "disunionists, traitors," or else arrant fools!

Saturday's Whig, however, frightened at the sound itself had made, or checked in its wild course by some politic friend, makes another doubling on the subject, and grumblingly the back into the support of the Nashville Convention.

Gentlemen conspirators: In the hope of advancing your self-shough to distinct its wind distinct the support of the Whig party in this, rises to a self-shough you mask believe to the support of the Whig party in this, rises to a self-shough you mask believe to the support of the Whig party in this, rises to a self-shough your mask believe to self-shough you mask believe to the support of the Whig party in this, rises to a subject in the support of the whig party in this, rises to a self-shough your mask believe to self-shough you mask believe to self-shough you mask believe to self-shough you mask believe to the support of the whig party in this, rises to a subject to the support of the whig party in this, rises to a self-shough you mask believe to self-shough you mask to be support of the whig party in this, rises to a self-shough you mask to self-shough you wThis resolution is at war with the objects of such a SouthwThis resolution as that proposed by Mr. Calhoun. See on this suspect, the remarks of Mr. Foote, reported in this day's paper. That gentleman takes identically the same view of Mr. Calhoun's new scheme as that which we entertained and Mr. Foote, reported in this day's will form the "bloody ground"—our soil will be atteeped in this day's paper. That gentleman takes identically the same view of Mr. Calhoun's new scheme as that which we entertained and Mr. Calhoun's new schem

bon and Mr. Mason, we infer it does, its supports a Congroup together a few extracts from Whig papers in defence unexplored regions of hypocrist, only paralleled by their party distinctions on such a theme-but the course of a few, sparse, Whig journals at the South compels us to do so. SOUTHERN CONVENTION .- We say in the language of Gov.

Southern Convention.—We say in the lenguage of Conventions of Louislans, "Submission to incipient oppression prepares men for the yoke, and compromises on this question are nothing less than anti-slavery victories."

Much objection is made to holding the Southern Convention. Some speak of it as treasonable. Are we wiser, purer, or more patriotic than the men of '99? Read the following from the report of Mr. Madison upon the Virginia Resolutions:

"If there be no impropriety in declaring the unconstitu-tionality of proceedings in the Federal Government, when can be the impropriety of communicating the declaration to other States, and inviting their concurrence in a like declara tion? What is allowable for one, must be allowed for al

and a free communication among the States, where the Con-stitution imposes, no restraint, is as allowable among the

State Governments as among other public bodies or private Mr. Madison evidently did not think it treasonable for the States to meet and consult together upon public wrongs Much may depend upon the action of the Southern Convention. Let none be allured from its support by the syrer cry that the object is to dissolve the Union. It is to de

THE NEW YORK COURSES AND ENQUIRER AND THE SOUTH ERN PEOPLE.—We have been accustomed to regard the New York Courier and Enquirer as one of the most conservative of the Northern papers. Though opposed to the fur the for preventing the enemies of the South from making the reventing the enemies of the South from making its tone and respectful in its language. Hence we were much surprised by a late article in its columns, in which such with Mr. Calhoun on this point, and, like ourselves, he is an ardening the Nashville Convention. We hope the discussion of the Nashville Convention. We hope the

magination or the effect of its original, deep-seated opposition to the union of the South in such a manner, that has elicited its manatrous concention that the Nashville Conven-

sinews of war, if war must come, to the Government of the Union, and not to a traitorous Confederacy."

The Southern people are not to be "bullied." They are a The Southern people are not to be "bullied." They are a brave and generous people—a just people—and as proudly attached to the Union of these States as a girl to her first love; are however, humble followers of this good old commonwealth, who has nailed her colors to the mast. By them we shall stand or fall. It is her measure—the Nashville Conventions pointed out by her trumpet-note resolutions, that we have advocated and ever stood by, not to effect disunion, but to save the Union. No one had any right to step in between the Nay, more—so long have they been harmand and abused by the North that they are now fully remainded by the northern to be "bullied." They are a linence was unavoidable. It was incident to the discharge of the duty devoived upon the executive, of equalizing federal favor among the two great parties into which the people out they are not to be intimidated by threats uttered in the language of billinegate. They are anxious to remove all causes of discord between the North and South. They desire to see the slavery question adjusted upon a fair and satisfactory basis. They are willing to make honorable sacrifices for the Union; but they cannot be driven to do either the was writing fudge when he indiced it. He knew to save the Union. No one had any right to step in between the North, that they are now fully remainded by the country are didyied."

We shall take the liberty of altering the last sentence of this paragraph a tittle, by substituting the word "executive." Having done the divided in the liberty of altering to the duty devoived upon the executive, of equalizing federal flow ramong the two great parties into which the people of the country are didyied."

We shall take the liberty of altering the last sentence of this paragraph a tittle, by substituting the word "exactive." Having done the wild having done the union of the country are didyied."

We shall take the liberty of altering the country are didyied."

We shall take the liberty of excentive." Having done the was univoidable. It was her and her proud position, and to assert that her delegates rassed and abused by the North, that they are now fully re-would be led off by the influence of any man and pledge her the language of menace at passion. The Southern people have never been so deeply excited as they are now, and the danger to the Union is too great, to say nothing of what their own honor and rights require at their hands, to protract it longer. They have already submitted too long to the insidious encroachments of the Northern people, whose polinoithing about them, and we venture to say that he is much ffect of our "cannonade?") We trust that it will not change cy has been to claim an ell, when we give an inch. The day ogain, but will do its duty, and appeal to the people of Virfor settlement has come. The account must be balanced
and the duties and rights of both parties defined and declarghis to sanction the voice of the Legislature, hold meetings and the duties and rights of both parties defined and determined and the interest of both sections

How STANDS THE SOUTH?-No matter what differences of opinion may exist as to the mere question of the proprie-ty or expediency of the Southern Convention, under the present state of facts, we believe the South is a Unit, so far present state of facts, we believe the South is a Unit, so far a unit, so far a further denial of justice. We still so it is possible for her to be, in the determination to insist upon her equitable rights at all hazards and to the last extremity. The voice of her Legislative Assemblies—the voice of her Legislative Assemblies—the voice of her people, and it must be heard. The North inust concede us our Constitutional rights and do it now.—Our great object has been, not to convict the Whig of "inconsistency," (for that would be a small matter,) but to point and, if possible, remove the vast mischief to the South a the appearance of division among ourselves on this vital mestion.

The concession, (if it can be called concession) must be a vising behind. Every day's delay increases the difficulty and aggravates the bitter sense of wrong now rankling in the Southern breast. An anonymous correspondent of the Insurance of the consequences of a further denial of justice. We still so it is possible for her to be, in the determination to insist only effect which it can exercise.

The Norfolk Argus announces Thomas B. Butt, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the House of Delegates of Virginia, from Norfolk county. We are gratified that Mr. B. has consented to return to the Legislature, and doubt not his constituents will evince their appreciation of his fidelity as a representative, by the most cordial, united and enthusiastic support. Southern breast. An anonymous correspondent of the Intelligencer warns the North that if concession be delayed to the time of the meeting of the Southern Conyention, it will then be too late. There is great reason to fear he may be right. No matter with what conservative views the mass of Parkersburg Gazette, a co-laborer of the Whig. Its that Convention may assemble, the wrongs and indignities of the South have been too gross to be calmly talked and deliberated over. It is not in human nature, for high-spirited men, to sit in dispassioned and cool deliberation over gross and gratuitous insults. It cannot be expected. We speak and gratuitous insults. itself has the confidence of the President as a conservative man for conservative men; and we say in the administration's quasi endorsement the time is to all human appearance fast coming when the foul libel on Whigs and Democrats of Virginia, it will be hold back, will take the front rank in this battle, and will be alest that the South has nothing to expect at the hands the men to be feared, unless timely peace is made!

[Florida Scatinel, (Whig.)]

No one can see the sinister, vulture-like countenance of Senator Seward, without pronouncing him to be a bad man, city-and the yeomanry of the land were in full forcea demagogue of the blackest die. He was the agent of Gen. Ruffin and the Scotts' band sent forth its usual animating a demagogue of the blackest die. He was the agent of Gen. Ruffin and the Scotts' band sent forth its usual animating with impunity. Consistency too, demands, that, in protesting against usurpation in another quarter, the Legislature in gagainst usurpation in another quarter, the Legislature should be careful to avoid any act of doubtful authority. ry question at the last session of Congress, and is now, with their pleasure. Two fine suppers were tastefully spread Truman Smith, the most efficient champion of the Adminis- on the hospitable board and every thing went off tration in the Senate. A few days since, he declared his charmingly, and to the high credit of the Managers. confidence in the practical Free-soil principles of the Admin- and of Messrs. Mallory and Chandler, the courteous and effiistration, and asserted, that the Democrats at the North were cient landlords at the Junction. The officers of the Railrond allies of slavery and the Whigs the genuine friends of Free- also won the thanks of the party for their polite and accomsoil, and that Taylor never would have received the vote of modating spirit, and the safety and speed of their fire-horse New York, had he not been regarded, as he was represented by the Whigs to be, as committed to the sanction of the Wilby the Whigs to be, as committed to the salection of the fourteenth Congressional district of his fellow-citizens in this district. As such it beby the Whigs to be, as committed to the sanction of the Wilmot Proviso. We were by no means surprised at his recent
House of Delegates from the county of Brunswick. self ready to support the extremest doctrines of aboliis task to exert his influence for the country's wellIn the discharge of that duty he sees proper to conthis constituents many a subject of wird interest to
the influence for the country's welltion, in the teeth of the plainest mandates of the Constitufor the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent us in
the discharge of that duty he sees proper to conthis constituents many a subject of wird interest to this constituents upon a subject of vital interest to the first of the country of

signs that the people are led astay believing in their professions. That party is the impersoration of the qualities im-

sound." The impudence of the Whig party in this, rises to

nazard which that allegiance may rightfully impose—though always willing to shield you and the institution in which you are deeply interested from foreign aggression or internal disturbance—though prepared to "breast us to the shock" when come it must—we are still indisposed to precipitate the catastrophe! In the event of your nefarious machinations succeeding, see our lot! We are on your border; that border will become a frontier and in the way that must arous over the land he was looking at! Doctor Johnson, we believe it was, who said the "Devil was the first Whig"—and, if this be true, his legitimate descendants have certainly will become a frontier and in the way that must arous and the cata, and and adventure will preclaim to the catalogue will give that the catalogue will give that the catalogue will give the catalogue will be will be

Mr. Calhoun's new scheme as that which we entertained and bare expressed. Why does not the Enquirer denounce him? He says the inevitable effect of Mr. Calhoun's suggestion leing adopted by the Nashville Convention, would be a dissolution of the Union. Does the Enquirer support this Convention with the same purpose that Mr. Calhoun does?—
We should be glad of a categorical response to that interrogatory. If it does, and from its laudation both of Mr. Cal
As fair indications of public sentiment at the South, we cannot be the convention of the corrupt appearance of the corrupt appearance in the corrupt appeara great parent, patron and prototype in the aforesaid see

Gen. Taylor and his friends before the election. We have

for the Presidency. And we take occasion b say, that the Herald is probably better informed and more influential, than any Whig paper in New York if not in the Urion.

We shall not expect to hear this Whig testinony impeach ed. We shall expect to see our Whig cotenporaries nou retract all charges against the Democracy-isk pardon for

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.—It is perfectly well known throughout the country, that there myer have been so many removals from office, within so short a time, as been so many removals, under any administration, as there have been under the present. This we assert as a matter of been made at the instance of the cabinet, in direct violation

extent by the organ of the cabinet at Washington, in the made in filling the many offices in which change was made necessary by the change of administration. This inconve-nience was unavoidable. It was incident to the discharge

in them. What humbug it is, to be sure, this attempting to hoodwink the public in this way! If the organ of the cabi net were to preach till doomsday, it cannot alter the factproscribed, and that the same cabinet have and are at this moment deceiving and duping the honest old patriot who occupies the White House. The idea of "equalizing favor among the two great parties" is so supremely ridiculous, that to make any comment upon it would be to deprive it of the

On Friday evening we had a most agreeable opportunity about dark, and reached the Junction soon enough to allow

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF HANOVER. ted to meet at your next Court. (March.)

To the Leithers of the Enquirer.

To the Leithers of the Enquirer.

Still we have the cry of participant from the Whig press. Day after key, the believes not global model through the land with new that oning of the nation is senderly energing. I would perspone the question multi, the even proceed with the work of the participant of the day had passed by the company of the day had passed by the even from the foundation of the government of the day had passed by the even graphed by the even graphed by the work of the late of the passed by the even graphed by the graph graphed by the graph graphed by the graph graphed by the graph graphed by the To the Editors of the Enquirer

to "other quarters of the world."

The Intelligencer of this city, of yesterday, has two pages of its ponderous columns devoted to editorials and extracts from different papers, detailing, in pathetic strains, many a high-wrought enlogy on the sacrifices that we'll be made for the preservation of the Union.—

The best commentary on these papers would be for some one that has the means at command, to give extracts of their opinions to the public during the late war, the expected war with France, during the administration of Gen. pected war with France, during the administration of Gen. Jackson, and the war of 1812. These were times of trial for patriotism; but a large portion of the present Whie Patriots had no love for the Union in any of those trials of the coun-try; "union, for the sake of the Union," was the least of their efforts; and all the efforts they put forth were displayed to embarrass their own country, and to enequrage the enemy

And now, forsooth, because the South is waxing a little warm at the many grievances she has had to endure at the hands of partial legislation, and want of faith in our Northern brethren, in a proper vindication of our property, they are to be charged with a desire for secession; when, as an portant object in view, the Nashville Convention was to et for an interchange of opinion, and try, by friendly apeals to the free States, to procure a restitution of our stoler and runaway slaves. And for this, we have the most mag-nificent bursts of cloquence all over the land. Those bursts of cloquence remind one of the times when similar peals electrified the people of Ohio; when your Scheneks, Hudsons, Van Dykes and Botts presented their treasonable resolutions to Congress; when a tory scamp of a general re-used to do honor to the remains of the gallant Lincoln, who ell in Mexico-(that man's name, I believe, was Howe, of Massachuseits;) when the same State refused supplies to the volunteers under the talented Cushing and a Webster. But why multiply incidents of "aid and comfort?" History, im-partial history will record all these doings of dark, malignant carred to the cause of the country; and this ephemeral burst the patriots is only because they know the conflict is a themselves to the nation in their true colors; and be ound, as they ever have been, on the opposite side to repub-icanism. True to their instinct, when danger threatens and he enemy is upon us, they see no cause for war; but, as in he present situation of the country, when there is no cause ar danger, they are, as Gen. Foote said, in his bonnet anec-

Senate. I have my own opinion of all this flow of words. If action follows in the wake of all these good speeches, I shall rejoice in the result. Gen. Foote will do much towards ient, or I am much mistaken in that Senator. Judge Butler will also aid in the work. John Bell is very active, for is one of the most indicious and conciliatory managers of difficult questions in the Senate, and with the cool judgment of Dickinson, and the powerful in-tellect of Webster, I have strong hopes the whole slavery

become very patriotic, with danger at a distant fours. JACOB FAITHFUL Jr. Yours.

TO JOHN B FLOYD, ESQ., GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA (NO. VI.)

Sir,—I cannot dismiss the subject of the Revolutionary longress without corracting a very common mistake in rein this Continent. It may surprise one unacquainted with on this Continent. It may surprise one unacquainted with the documen any history of the day, to be told that it owed the existence to the resolutions copied in my last, and to others of the like character from the other Colonies, and had no power whatever but what is conveyed by the words there maica; they addressed their own constituents, advising them to adopt their recommendations? They entered into an association among themselves not to trade with the mother country, and urged all others to join it; and this was all they did. There was not a moment when they might not have been recalled, and there was no obligation [except that of honor and fidelity to a common cause,] binding any Colony

not until expressly authorized to do so by acts of the several States, which would have been equally efficacious if they had conferred the same authority on any set of men. This authomost favored, had been the last to "acquiesce" in the necessi-ty for revolution. She persisted in hoping against hope, that her King would do his duty by his Virginian subjects and defend them from the tyranny of a Parliament in which they had no voice. A soon as it was seen that this hope was utterly vain, Virginia took her part. She immediately went head of those Colonies whose forward zeal had been more conspicuous than hers, and took the decided step of declarlead, by declaring independence through that body. Hence the motion was made by Mr. Lee, a deputy from Virginia none but he and his colleagues, being authorized to make it and hence on his declining to serve on the Committee, Mr. Jefferson from Virginia was put at his head. There was perhaps no member of the body less conspicuous than Mr. Jet ferson.—He was no orator, and never made a speech in his ferson—He was no orator, and never made a speech in his life. His colleagues probably knew his ability, especially with his pen, and may have selected him from among them-selves. There is no other way of accounting for the fact that so young a man was placed at the head of a Commit-ter on which Benjamin Franklin and John Adams were members. It has no doubt often excited the surprise of to see standing conspicuous, as the spokesman of the group this raw looking stripling figure, with Franklin and Adams Sherman and Livingston bringing up the rear. Hence, too the matter remained undecided for more than three weeks the matter remained undersawing in the mast than the weeks after the minds of members were made up. It was on the 10th of June that the House decided that that ought to be done, which was not done until the 4th of July. What were they waiting for?—Authority from home, such as no man among them had, who had not been expressly instruc-

who, frightened at the name of Convention, are full of appre-heasion, that, if this assembly at Nashville take place, they on dissolved. So undended it has a such that he had not have decided on the call of a Convention, and until such Convention shall have decided on disunion. Should they so decide, it will remain for that body to determine the state of the State shall be declared. mine whether the secession of the State shall be declared by themselves, or by persons appointed and authorized by them, to confer and act with deputies from other States, and, jointly with them, to declare the secession of the whole to-gether. Whether the persons so to be authorized are to be the members or the Nashville Convention, if then in exis-

the memoers of the Vasiatine tence, or new men appointed for that sele purpose, will be a matter to be decided then—not now.

For the greater relief of anxious and scrupulous minds, I beg leave to remind all such, that the language of the Legislature to those to be designated by that body, is, according to my suggestion, to be the language of request, and not of au-thority. I have a farther and more important reason for pre-ferring this phraseology. There can be no doubt that every man in the commonwealth will hold himself bound by the under no legal obligation whatever to do so. The Legisla ture of Virginia might involve itself in a dishonorable con

should be careful to avoid any act of doubtful authority.

For similar reasons I have used the word selection (not election) in reference to individuals to be designated by the people. The latter word seems appropriated by usage to officers known to the Constitution and Law, and, to guard against misconstruction, I would not apply it to any case, where misconstruction might be possible.

The like considerations have led me to propose, that, instead of vating a fixed compensation to the members of the

The like considerations have fee the property of the Stead of voting a fixed compensation to the members of the Convention, they should be requested to keep an account of their expenses, and lay it before the next General Assembly. I have made this suggestion, not because I doubt the compensation of the State.— The Committee for the Revision of the Laws is another. It is true that such revision is a necessary part of the work of legislation, but it is equally true that the whole of that duty belongs to the Legislature. Yet who whole of that duty belongs to the Legislature whole of the belongs to the such true bearing the passage of the bill, because they expected to be exwhole of that duty belongs to the Legislature. Yet who has ever blamed them for purchasing the aid of men learned in the law to assist them in it? Who censures the Legislature of Maryland for engaging the aid of able counsel to defend the rights of the State invaded in the person of that much injured man, who has been robbed of his property by the State of Pennsylvania, and incarcerated as a fcton for using the means given by the Constitution of the United State to reclaim it. For myself, I believe in the right of the Legislature to pay the delogates of the Nashville Convention; but there may be reasons to the contrary which do

now occur to me. I am not in mood, and the public is not Mr. DENEALE replied and said this was a Whig me

consideration the propriety of a Southern Convention, was held at the Court-house, on the 25th of February. The meeting having been called to order, Col. A. Madison

Woodfolk, and, upon his motion, it was resolved to send 10 delegates from this county, to meet in Charlottesville on such day as shall be designated by the other counties of this Congressional District. The following persons were thereupon appointed: John Willis, E. Rowe, Joseph Hiden, Dr. Pannill, George Pannill, Jr., Bobert H. Brooking, F. Graves, Col. Woolfolk, Dr. B. F. Taliaferro and Dr. Urial Terrill.— The Chairman and Secretary were subsequently added to the delegation. The meeting was then addressed by several gentlemen o

ooth political parties.

The following resolutions, offered by Col. Woolfolk and amended at the instance of Mr. E. Henshaw, was unani-

Southern Convention is expedient, and that the slaveholding States should unite in real-sting, at all hazards, Northern ag-gressions, if persisted in. ressions, it persisted in:
2d. Resolved, That the delegates from this county be in structed to express these views to the Convention at Char

On motion of Mr. Willis, it was Resolved, That the prorecedings of this meeting be published in the Richmon Fredericksburg and Charlottesville papers. AMBROSE MADISON, Chairman. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MASON COUNTY. At a large and respectable meeting of the people of Mason county, without distinction of party, held at the Court House on the 4th day of March, 1850, being the first day of

The meeting was called to order by Major Charles Clen denen, on whose motion, Major Andrew Bryan was called to the Chair, and Alexander McCausland, Esq., was appoint-ed Secretary.

ents, dated the 8th of February last, then offered and supported by a few remarks the following resolutions, which were also supported by James H. Couch, Esq., and after a scienced, and in lieu thereof, the following inscription is hereby resolutions. t now appears) were adopted by a large majority. Resolved, That amidst the excitement, that has been proluced by the agitation of the slavery question and at a time

approve of the moderate and conservative counsels, the com-Resolved. That we fully concur with Col. Beale in opposition to the proposed Nashville Convention; that we see nothing in the circumstances of the country to demand or the Warrenton and Rappahannock Turnpike Company, To authorize the Country of Goochland to reassess the from it; and, though we do not distract the restriction of William A. Detreme of Goochland to reassess the in his circular to his constituents lately received at this pisce.

Resolved, That we fully concur with Col. Beale in opposition to the proposed Nashville Convention; that we see firstify such a measure, and no possible good to be expected from it; and, though we do not distrust the patriotic motives and of William A. Deitreck: Constituting a portion of Me form river a lawful tence; To change the terminus of the gates to it, yet, when we see it advocated by presses and altitudines further South, who openly favor disunion, we can but look upon it as fraught with danger, as tending to To incorporate the Norfolk Manufacturing Company in the

gressional District, a part of that "West Augusta," on whose mountains Washington contemplated, if driven to extremition, to make his last stand and plant his last banner in defence of the liberties of his country; we are prepared, in conformity with the parting advice of that same Washington, to stand by the Union. And living on the line between slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, which makes it certain that in the event of a dissolution of the Union we should be placed in the nosition of horderers expected to the State Reference.

A hill to incorrecte the Paletine and Theresal are Trees. should be placed in the position of borderers, exposed to the fends and forays and enterminable broils which such a posiof our firesides, not less than the high impulses of patriot-ism, the glorious recollections of the past and the bright an-

motion of James H. Couch, Esq., it was Resolved.

town of Manchester and its vicinity, held at the Town Hall the 13th inst., in pursuance of previous notice, "to take into consideration the unsafe condition of Mayo's bridge," Thos. Vaden, Esq., was called to the Chair and Daniel S. Wooldrige appointed Secretary.
On motion of Holden Rhodes, Esq., (prefaced by a few

appropriate remarks.)

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committe of five to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed, viz. H. Rhodes, E. B. Bently, Dr. Sam'l A. Patteson, Win. W. Weisiger and David Pulliam, who having retired for a short time, reported (through their Chairman Mr. H. Rhodes) the

Resolved, That the dangerous condition of Mayo's bridge, as manifested by recent distressing casualties, but long known and felt as a great grievance, by this community, calls loudly for public consure and condemnation, and that, the Attornies for the Commonwealth in this Courty be re-Grand Juries.

Resolved, That the Commissioners named in "the Act

Resolved, That the Commissioners named in "the Act-for the incorporation of the Manchester Bridge Company," be requested to re-open books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company, and that we pledge ourselves to use the most carnest efforts to obtain the necessary amount of subscribtion.

On motion of Wm. W. Day, Esq.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secre?ary and published in the news-

papers of the city of Richmond. THOS. VADEN, Ch'n. D. S. Woolneidge, Sec'y. Manchester, March 13th, 1850.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA. FRIDAY, March 15th, 1850.

ommonwealth.]
On motion of Mr. STANARD, the Senate took up the bu or extending the James River and Kanawha Canal from Bu chanan to Covington.

A substitute was proposed by Mr. STANARD, which proposes a guarantee instead of a loan. After some discussion by Messrs. KINNEY, SHACKELFORD, DENEALE, STANARD, CARLILE, ROGERS and WOODS, Mr. CARLILE moved its indefinite postponement—which was lost. The bill was then passed—aves 15, noes 12.

The vote rejecting the resolution for the survey of the route of a Railroad from Covington to the Ohio river, was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. STANARD.

The resolution was discussed by Messrs. THOMPSON, FRENCH, KINNEY, WOODS and STANARD, and was adopted—aves 14, noes 12.

The bill providing for the extension of the James River and Kanawha Canal from Buchanan to Covington—came up.

This bill was advocated at considerable length by Messrs STANARD, McCAULFY, ISBELL, THOMPSON and SHACKELFORD, and opposed by Messrs. WOODS, CAR LILE and ROGERS.

Before the question was taken, it was laid on the table, on notion of Mr. CARLILE. Mr. FRENCH moved that the vote rejecting the Richond and Danville bill be re-considered, which was inid or e table on motion of Mr. STANARD. The resolution for adjournment was taken up. Mr. CARLILE moved to postpone it indefinitely, which

was lost—ayes 8, nors 16.

It was then agreed to—ayes 16, nors 4.

On motion of Mr. SHACKELFORD, the Senate than djourned.

Prayer by the Rev. Edward Kingsford.
The House refused to take up, on motion of Mr. BENNETT, the report of the Committee on Propositions upon the petition of citizens of Lewis, Randolph and Barbour, for

onew county.

On motion of Mr. JONES of C.—Resolved by the Gene George W. Stribling, Esq. having stated the object of the mesting and read the circular of Col. Beale to his constituents, dated the 8th of February last, then offered and sup-inscription to be placed upon the medal thereby voted to

Major General Winfield Scott, as a memorial of her admirtion for the great and distinguished services of her son, while Commander-in-Chief of the American armies in the wa

with Mexico, 1847. On motion of Mr. WORTHINGTON, leave was given to bring in a bill to amend the act concerning the 21st Judicia

not but look upon it as fraught with danger, as tending to array parties permanently on geographical divisions, and, in short, as something more than "the dawning of an attempt to allienate one portion of this country from the rest."

Resolved, That as a portion of the people of the 14th Congressional District, a part of that "West Augusta," on whose gressional District, a part of that "West Augusta," on whose days and which the capital stock of the Hardy and Winchester Turnpike Company; To amend the act pass

A bill to incorporate the Pajatine and Thornesburg Turr pine Company, was indefinitely postponed, on mori in of FORBES. A bill to incorporate the Berkeley and Hampshire Turnpike

ompany was explained by Mr. HAMMOND, and then rected, aves 28, noes 53.
The House then a recess until 4 o'clock.

Resolved, That heavy as have been our losses by the vilo and pestilent intermeddlings of the abolitionists, and ready as we are to resist their aggressions, under the eyes of the Union and the Constitution, we well know and care not to conceal, that our losses would be increased, and our power to resist would be weakened, if that ægis were taken from us.

Resolved, That as long as our representative in Congress hall pursue the course, and set in the spirit indicated by his circular, he need not be disquieted by attacks from the newspaper press or from any other source; for his constituents will be ever ready to send him the cheering voice of approval.

The House then a recess until 4 o'clock.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Macci 15th, 1850.

Governor Seward continues to "progress backwards" in the estimation of all parties, and is entirely repudiated by the administration. Unless he can prove his Divine mission, while he has so impiously put forward, by some mirracle, he will be looked up. n as an imposter, and be dealt with accordingly. Men, who profess to be above the laws of men, seldom rank higher among the ornaments of society, and severally made to pay the penalty of the law. Their highest clevation is a state of suspense.

The Administration of its patronege in the great

Gov. Seward the dispensation of its patronage in the great and powerful State of New York, and the friends of the Vice On motion of James H. Couch, Esq., it was Resolved, and proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that a copy thereof be sent to the Hon. J. M. H. Beale, and that copies be sent to the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer and Richmond Whig, with a request that the same be published, and that the Editors of the several newspapers printed in the 14th Congressional District be also requested to publish the same.

ANDREW BRYAN, Chairman.

Alexander McCaesland, Secretary.

MAYO'S BRIDGE—At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Manchester and its vicinity, held at the Town Hall that position which his predecessors in office have been defined that position which his predecessors in office have

occupied by their talent and moral worth, will be invited to come back to Boston, to attend to his regular business.— There is a powerful influence at work to have him rejected under all circumstances; and it is but due to Mr. Webster to say that Mr. Lawrence's fate has been for some time in the salm of his hand, though he never did aught to injure hin And it is also due to Mr. Webster to state that immediate ly on his arrival here in Washington, at the commencement of the session, he declared to Gen. Cass that he should not interfere with the re-appointment of the veteran McNeil for Surveyor of the port of Boston, and vote for his confirmation, if the President would re-appoint him. These things are done in private; but in an age of political persecution and intrigue, it is referrables to meet such an easis in the desert and to it is refreshing to meet such an easis in the desert and to mark its spot on the map. Mr. Webster is a great and for-giving man; if he had shown malice or had stooped to ingiving map; it he had shown make or had scoped to in-trigue, he too could no doubt have become a dispenser of government patronage; but he preferred to serve his counsry. The committee of thirteen, moved for by General Foote, is not yet appointed; but I have no doubt it will be, and that it will settle the question of shavery in all its ramifications.— And here I would say a word on the position of Gen. Foote before the country. It is that of a lofty patriot and states and leaded with prest national views, and will be sustainman, imbued with great national views; and will be sustained North and South, now and hereafter. There is a disposi-tion on the part of Southern ultras to reproach General Foote tion on the part of Southern untax to reproach General People for differing, at this period, from Mr. Calhoun; "because," they say, the South appears divided. If the South were all to crowd on Mr. Calhoun's platform, nothing could save the Union; because then the South would make Gov. Seward the greatest man in the country. Gen. Foote has done more to destroy Goy, Seward, than any six Senators in Congress Gen. Foote, by his courage and patriotism, is giving the moderate men of the North room to stand upon.

Friday, March 15th, 1850.

SENATE.

The resolutions in regard to the guaranteed bonds of the State to the Central Railroad, and prescribing the rate of interest at which loans may be made by the Board of Public Works, were referred to the committee of General Laws.

BILLS PASSED.

The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed, viz:

Constructing a canal from north landing to Elizabeth river; concerning the Gogginsville Savings Bank; authorizing the city of Wheeling to subscribe for the capital stock of certain lost Railroad companies; concerning the sale of certain lost in Rullsburg; amending the act entitled an act establishing the county of Doddridge, and for changing the times of holding certain courts; concerning the Little Falls railroad; concerning the Pittsylvania and Northamption Savings Banks; for the relief of John Morris, Sheriff of Buckingham.

The bill concerning Volunteer Companies was taken up, and was indefinitely postponed on motion of Mr. SHACK-ELFORD.

SMALL NOTE BILL.

The bill authorizing the Banks to issue small notes came up. Mr. SHACKELFORD moved an Indefinite postponement.

Mr. STANARD did not wish to discuss the question, but

energies to improving the agriculture of his native county in which he felt the deepest interest. A long life of enjoy ment, usefulness and distinction seemed to await him sire the passage of the bill, because they expected to be exclusively benefited by it.

Mr. DENEALE replied, and took the position that the
especial guardians of this measure were in the Banking incomparison to a large cetate, most happy in all his domestic relations, blessed with children of unusual promise, beloved by
his servants, to whom he was kind and indulgent, and he
especial guardians of this measure were in the Banking in-